الصباح

مراجعة

وحلول امتحانات

ENGLISH

اعدادى

2015

١ اول العلم / ن
٣/١

[illegible]

Question sheet Only !
Please, do NOT write on
this sheet

قة الأسئلة
تكتب شيئاً"
هذه الأوراق !

Ain Shams University
English Language Final Exam: June 2013

Faculty of Engineering
Preparatory Year

In each of the following, fill in the circle that matches with the correct choice:

Part I: Reading Comprehension

Why is a space left between the rails of a railway line where one piece joins the next? The space is left to let the rail expand when it gets hot. On a hot day the metal expands and if it were not allowed to do this, the rail would bend out of shape. This has caused railway accidents in the past. Although solids expand much less than liquids or gases, the small increase can add up to a lot, when there are long lengths of rail. For example, the difference in length of rail, in summer and winter over the distance between London and Edinburgh is about one fourth mile. We have to keep in our minds and not forget the expansion of metal when we build a very long metal bridge too. So, spaces are left in the places where the metal is joined.

When a solid gets colder, it decreases in volume. We can make use of the fact that solids expand when they are heated, and decrease in volume when they get colder and that they do this in different speeds. For example, when iron band has to fit very tightly round a wooden wheel, first we make it a little smaller than the wheel. Then we heat it so that it goes on easily. When it goes colder it decreases in volume and thus holds the wheel very tightly.

1. A space is left between the rails of a railway to let the rail ------- when it gets hot.
   A. expand B. contract C. join D. fall

2. When a solid gets colder, it ------- in volume.
   A. expands B. decreases C. contracts D. freezes

3. Solids expand ------- than liquids or gases.
   A. much more B. much less C. slightly D. much the same

4. When we build metal bridges, spaces are left in the places where the metal is -------.
   A. joined B. melted C. heated D. cooled

5. Gaps are left at the ------- in a railway line.
   A. joins B. joints C. joining D. joined

6. If no allowance were made, the railway would bend out of -------.
   A. shape B. form C. control D. rail

7. In the past, ------- accidents happened than they do today.
   A. less B. more C. same D. much

Part II: Language Structure and Grammar

8. A boy and a girl ------- coming now.
A. is B. are C. was D. were

9. The chairman, as well as the directors, ------- considered responsible for the losses.
A. was B. were C. has D. have

10. Your teacher, and my friend, ------- an old graduate of this college.
A. is B. are C. has D. had

11. Cheese and lettuce ------- his favorite sandwich.
A. is B. are C. has D. had

12. The team ------- playing well. (as a whole)
A. is B. are C. has D. had

13. The team ------- having a free tour in the city. (individually)
A. is B. are C. has D. had

14. The car is now ------- fixed by the mechanic.
A. being B. been C. has D. had

15. Recently, the old houses ------- removed.
A. has been B. have been C, was being D. were being

16. The homework -------- done by 9 pm.
A. has been B. had been C. was being D. were being

17. How ------- test tubes do you need for your experiment?
A. many B. much C. long D. tall

18. There are ------- wild elephants in Saudi Arabia.
A. much B. none C. little D. no

19. The apparatus for this experiment ------- a test tube and a Bunsen burner.
A. consist of B. consists of C. is consisting of D. consisted of

20. Is there ------- iodine in that bottle?
A. any B. some C. many D. few

21. How -------- ice is there near the North Pole?
A. many B. few C. much D. little

22. We don't have enough iron filings. We should order some -------.
A. many B. more C. much D. little

ورقة الأســــئلة .

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23. "Is there anything else you need to place an order for?" "No, -------."
A. nothing B. none C. anything D. no thing

24. "Is there ------- in that bottle of hydrochloric acid?" "Yes, there is a lot."
A. something B. anything C. nothing D. no thing

25. There isn't ------- copper sulphate in the lab. We need some more.
A. more B. many C. enough D. much

Part III: Vocabulary

26. A ------- is an apparatus used for heating in a chemical lab.
A. Bunsen burner B. tripod C. flask D. tube

27. ------- are used for measuring angles.
A. Protractors B. Forceps C. Rulers D. Cylinders

28. ------- are used for drawing circles.
A. Forceps B. Pairs of compasses C. Microscopes D. Rulers

29. A pair of ------- is used for protecting the eyes.
A. goggles B. scissors C. compasses D. tongs

30. A ------- is used for weighing.
A. pipette B. stopwatch C. thermometer D. balance

31. An acute angle is -------.
A. 90° B. less than 90° C. more than 90° D. 100°

32. An obtuse angle is --------.
A. 90° B. less than 90° C. more than 90° D. 100°

33. A right angle is -------.
A. 90° B. less than 90° C. more than 90° D. 100°

34. Conifers are -------.
A. plants B. animals C. insects D. mammals

35. Flies, mosquitos and bees are all -------.
A. plants B. animals C. insects D. mammals

End of the Exam
Best wishes

English Language Final Exam
Answer Sheet

ورقة الإجابة :
كتب الإجابات كلّها
في هذه الورقة بملء الخانة المناسبة.

Part I : Reading Comperhension

	A	B	C	D
1	☐	☐	☐	☐
2	☐	☐	☐	☐
3	☐	☐	☐	☐
4	☐	☐	☐	☐
5	☐	☐	☐	☐
6	☐	☐	☐	☐
7	☐	☐	☐	☐

Part II : Language Structure & Grammer

	A	B	C	D
8	☐	☐	☐	☐
9	☐	☐	☐	☐
10	☐	☐	☐	☐
11	☐	☐	☐	☐
12	☐	☐	☐	☐
13	☐	☐	☐	☐
14	☐	☐	☐	☐
15	☐	☐	☐	☐
16	☐	☐	☐	☐
17	☐	☐	☐	☐
18	☐	☐	☐	☐

	A	B	C	D
19	☐	☐	☐	☐
20	☐	☐	☐	☐
21	☐	☐	☐	☐
22	☐	☐	☐	☐
23	☐	☐	☐	☐
24	☐	☐	☐	☐
25	☐	☐	☐	☐

Part III : Vocablary

	A	B	C	D
26	☐	☐	☐	☐
27	☐	☐	☐	☐
28	☐	☐	☐	☐
29	☐	☐	☐	☐
30	☐	☐	☐	☐
31	☐	☐	☐	☐
32	☐	☐	☐	☐
33	☐	☐	☐	☐
34	☐	☐	☐	☐
35	☐	☐	☐	☐

حظّاً سعيداً
د. أحمد العزبي

English Language The Answer
of
Final Exam June 2013

Part 1

Reading Comprehension

1- (A) : expand
2- (B) : decreases
3- (B) : much less
4- (A) : joined
5- (B) : joints
6- (A) : shape
7- (B) : more

Part 2

Language Structure and Grammar

8- (B) : are
9- (D) : have
10- (D) : had
11- (B) : are
12- (B) : are
13- (A) : is
14- (A) : being
15- (D) : were being
16- (C) : was being
17- (A) : many
18- (D) : no
19- (C) : is consisting of
20- (A) : any
21- (D) : little

22- (B) : more
23- (C) : anything
24- (A) : something
25- (C) : enough

الصباح

Part 3

Vocabulary

26- (A) : Bunsen burner
27- (A) : protectors
28- (B) : Paris of compasses
29- (A) : goggles
30- (D) : balance
31- (B) : less than 90°
32- (C) : more than 90°
33- (C) : more than 90°
34- (A) : plants
35- (C) : insects

Best Wishes

I. Choose the right answer:

1. How (wide / width / open) ……………………is the car?
2. How (high / long / tall) ……………………..is Mount Everest?
3. The truck (weights / weighs / is weighting) ……………………… 3 tonnes when empty.
4. Look! A number of students (is / are) ……………………coming.
5. The team (is / are) …………………….. having a free tour of the city.
6. Either the Chairman or the directors (is / are) ………………….. responsible for the losses.
7. In his new study he applied new theories (on / to / for) ……….. vehicle design.
8. In the raid on the airport, three (aircrafts / aircraft / airoplans) were ……………… damaged.
9. Where (is / are) …………………. my compasses? I need to draw a circle.
10. Put (a few / a little) ………………… iron filings on the plate.
11. Wait (a few / a little) …………………..minutes, please.
12. The people today are (fewer / less) ……………………… than we expected.
13. The contractor is responsible for the safety of the (equipment / equipments) ………………..
14. The term is thought to (be / have been) ……………… first used in the 1770's.
15. If you put sugar into warm water and stir it, it (will dissolve/dissolve/dissolves) ……………
16. Bacteria (cause / causes / is causing) ……………….. a lot of diseases.
17. Do you think 50 pounds (is / are) ……………… a lot of money nowadays?
18. In this desert area, we largely depend on underground (water/waters) ……………… .
19. It is believed that paper (was / were) ……………….. invented by the ancient Chinese.
20. To practice engineering professionally, university study, in addition to practical experience, (is / are) ………………… required.

II. Fill in the spaces with the right preposition:

21. Water turns into ice …………….. 0° C.
22. Amphibians live ………………. land and in the water.
23. Plants give …………….oxygen and take in carbon dioxide.
24. A ruler is usually 30 cm ……………… length.
25. This beaker is filled …………………… hot water.

III. Write the following in letters:

26. 4,321: ………………………………………………………
27. 0.7: …………………………………………………………
28. 234 55801 (*telephone number*): ……………………………………………………
29. 5 × 7 = 35 : …………………………………………………………
30. – 3° C (*temperature*): ……………………………………………………

IV. Write the origins of the following forms:

31. *lab*: ………………………………
32. *hi-fi*: ……………………………
33. *bit*: ………………………………
34. *math*: ……………………………
35. *medicare*: ………………………………

P.T.O. ⟶

V. Write the meaning of the following prefixes/suffixes, illustrating your answer with one example:

Prefix/Suffix	Meaning	Example
36. *quadri-*		
37. *multi-*		
38. *milli-*		
39. *mono-*		
40. *hypo-*		
41. *hyper-*		
42. *therm-*		
43. *auto-*		
44. *mega-*		
45. *centi-*		
46. *–able*		
47. *–meter*		
48. *–hood*		
49. *–logy*		
50. *–scope*		

VI. Fill in the spaces with the right word:

51. Engineering is not theoretical; it is an ………………………………. science.
52. Skilled craftsmen or mechanics are known as ……………………………..
53. I don't practice football professionally; I am just an …………………….. .
54. The branch of engineering concerned with aeroplanes and space stations is known as ……………………….. engineering.
55. When you are working in a lab, you should wear ………………….. to protect your eyes.
56. Don't leave a gas …………………….. on after finishing your experiment.
57. A protractor is ……………………………. in shape.
58. The Nile Delta is …………………………….in shape.
59. A dice is ………………………………….in shape.
60. This rectangle ………………………….. 12 cm × 9 cm.
61. A set-square is a geometrical ………………..... 62. A triangle is a geometrical ……………. .
63. A scalpel is used for …………………… …… .
64. A pair of tongs is used for …………………… .
65. A stopwatch is used for ……………………. .
66. Flasks are used for ……………………….. .
67. A ………………………… is used for measuring liquids to an accuracy of 0.1 cm^3.
68. A ………………………… is used for transferring liquids from one container to another without spilling.
69. A …………………… has three sides and three angles.
70. A test-tube ………………….. is used for holding test tubes in an upright position.

Model Answer of Final Exam 2012

I-) choose the right answer:-

1. wide
2. high
3. weighs
4. is
5. are
6. are
7. on
8. airoplans
9. are
10. a little
11. a few
12. less
13. equipment
14. be
15. will dissolve
16. Causes
17. are
18. water
19. was
20. are

II. Fill in the spaces with the right preposition:-

21. ~~under~~ at

22. on

23. out

24. in

25. with

III. Write the following in Letters:-

26. 4,321 : four thousands, three hundreds and twenty-one.

27. 0.7 : Seven tenths.

28. 234 55801 (telephone number):

two hundred and thirty four, fifty-five and eight hundreds and 1 "one" five.

29. $5\times7=35$: 5 times seven equal thirty five

30. $-3^{\circ}C$ (temperature): negative three degree Centigrade.

IV. Write the origins of the following forms:-

31. lab. → laboratory
32. hi-fi ⇒ High fidelity
33. bit ⇒ binary digit
34. math ⇒ Mathematics
35. medicare ⇒ medical care.

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prefix/suffix	Meaning	Example
36. quadri -	four	quadrivalent
37. multi -	many	multilateral (with many sides)
38. milli -	a thousandth	milligram (mg)
39. mono -	one, single	monochrome (of only one color)
40. hypo -	below, less than usual	hypotension
41. hyper -	over, excessive	hypertension
42. therm -	heat	thermodynamics
43. auto -	self, by itself	autointoxication
44. mega -	very large, a million	megawatt (a million watts)
45. Centi -	100 or 1/100	Centimeter or Centigrade.

prefix/suffix	Meaning	Examples
46. -able	① forms adjective from verb. ② with verb means "Can be done"	reliable drinKable Countable
47. -meter	instrument which measures	manometer
48. -hood	forms abstract nouns especially family terms	childhood motherhood
49. -logy	study, science	biology (life science)
50. -scope	instrument for seeing	telescope

هام جداً: عليك مراجعة كل ال prefix و ال suffix
من الكتاب ص ٢٢٠-٢٢٢ لأن معظم غير
جزء من هذا الجدول السابق.

VI. Fill in the spaces with the right word;

51. applied.

52. professional (you have to check it)

53. amatuer

54. aerospace.

55. goggles.

56. opened (you have to check it)

57. Circular (check!!)

58. triangular

59. cubic

60. is

61. equipment (tool)

62. figure

63. Cutting
64. holding hot objects.
65. timing
66. holding Liquids.
67. pipette
68. glass tube.
69. triangle.
70. holder.

مكتبة الصباح تتمنى لكم النجاح والتفوق
مع تحيات

University
Faculty of Engineering
Preparatory Year

Technical English
May 2011
Time: 2 Hours

Final Exam

I. Vocabulary and Terminology:

- Choose the word from (A), (B), (C), or (D) that best completes the missing parts:

Scientists normally ...(1)... experiments in laboratories. They sometimes work with ...(2)... chemicals. Therefore, they wear lab coats to protect their clothes, and ...(3)... to protect their eyes. There are a number of other ...(4)... precautions that a scientist must ...(5)... when working in the lab. A scientist must ...(6)... his apparatus and his hands before he leaves the lab. He must also close all the widows and lock the door ...(7)... he leaves. Moreover, he must not ...(8)... or run in the lab. He should never leave a gas ...(9)... on or leave chemicals or apparatus on the ...(10)....

1. (A) conduct (B) construct (C) perform (D) make
2. (A) solid (B) liquid (C) dangerous (D) delicate
3. (A) sunglasses (B) goggles (C) spectacles (D) binoculars
4. (A) safety (B) security (C) protection (D) defense
5. (A) make (B) do (C) perform (D) take
6. (A) rinse (B) wash (C) protect (D) safeguard
7. (A) after (B) before (C) while (D) as soon as
8. (A) smoke (B) walk (C) sit down (D) eat
9. (A) tube (B) tub (C) tap (D) tape
10. (A) rack (B) desk (C) bench (D) table

- Choose the right words for the following abbreviations:

11. CAD: (A) computer (B) computer added design (C) computer aided design (D) computers and design
12. COD: (A) cash on delivery (B) computer of development (C) computer over dynamics (D) collection of data
13. IT: (A) internal technology (B) international technology (C) information technology (D) information techniques
14. AI: (A) artificial intelligence (B) acquired immunity (C) all incorrect (D) accepted intelligence
15. 3-D: (A) three dimensions (B) three dimensional (C) three-dimension (D) third dimension

- Choose the word that best goes with the word in italics:

16. *urban* (A) community (B) water (C) design (D) engineering
17. *underground* (A) community (B) water (C) design (D) engineering
18. *interior* (A) community (B) water (C) design (D) engineering
19. *medical* (A) community (B) water (C) design (D) engineering
20. *water* (A) optics (B) resources (C) train (D) angle

- Choose the right preposition from (A), (B), (C), and (D):

21. Our factory is well-known .... its fine products.
(a) by (b) of (c) with (d) for
22. He got tired .... teaching physics to uninterested students.
(a) from (b) of (c) in (d) for
23. Aren't you scared .... the consequences of your action?
(a) from (b) of (c) in (d) for
24. I hold you responsible .... this crisis.
(a) at (b) for (c) to (d) by
25. Is the new technician good .... using the computer?
(a) in (b) with (c) to (d) at

eering
Preparatory Year

Final Exam

Technical English
May 2011
Time: 2 Hours

I. Vocabulary and Terminology:

- *Choose the word from (A), (B), (C), or (D) that best completes the missing parts:*

Scientists normally …(1)… experiments in laboratories. They sometimes work with …(2)… chemicals. Therefore, they wear lab coats to protect their clothes, and …(3)… to protect their eyes. There are a number of other …(4)… precautions that a scientist must …(5)… when working in the lab. A scientist must …(6)… his apparatus and his hands before he leaves the lab. He must also close all the widows and lock the door …(7)… he leaves. Moreover, he must not …(8)… or run in the lab. He should never leave a gas …(9)… on or leave chemicals or apparatus on the …(10)….

1. (A) conduct (B) construct (C) perform (D) make
2. (A) solid (B) liquid (C) dangerous (D) delicate
3. (A) sunglasses (B) goggles (C) spectacles (D) binoculars
4. (A) safety (B) security (C) protection (D) defense
5. (A) make (B) do (C) perform (D) take
6. (A) rinse (B) wash (C) protect (D) safeguard
7. (A) after (B) before (C) while (D) as soon as
8. (A) smoke (B) walk (C) sit down (D) eat
9. (A) tube (B) tub (C) tap (D) tape
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- *Choose the right words for the following abbreviations:*

11. CAD: (A) computer (B) computer added design (C) computer aided design (D) computers and design
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14. AI: (A) artificial intelligence (B) acquired immunity (C) all incorrect (D) accepted intelligence
15. 3-D: (A) three dimensions (B) three dimensional (C) three-dimension (D) third dimension

- *Choose the word that best goes with the word in italics:*

16. *urban* (A) community (B) water (C) design (D) engineering
17. *underground* (A) community (B) water (C) design (D) engineering
18. *interior* (A) community (B) water (C) design (D) engineering
19. *medical* (A) community (B) water (C) design (D) engineering
20. *water* (A) optics (B) resources (C) train (D) angle

- *Choose the right preposition from (A), (B), (C), and (D):*

21. Our factory is well-known ………. its fine products.
(a) by (b) of (c) with (d) for
22. He got tired ………. teaching physics to uninterested students.
(a) from (b) of (c) in (d) for
23. Aren't you scared ………. the consequences of your action?
(a) from (b) of (c) in (d) for
24. I hold you responsible ………… this crisis.
(a) at (b) for (c) to (d) by
25. Is the new technician good ……… using the computer?
(a) in (b) with (c) to (d) at

. Reading Comprehension:

ead the following passages and then answer the questions by choosing (A), (B), (C), or (D):

cience is divided into separate areas of study, such as astronomy, biology, geology, chemistry,
hysics, and mathematics, although more recently attempts have been made to combine traditionally
eparate disciplines under such headings as life sciences and earth sciences. These areas are usually
ointly referred to as the natural sciences. The physical sciences comprise mathematics, physics, and
hemistry. The application of science for practical purposes is called technology. Social science is the
ystematic study of human behaviour, and includes such areas as anthropology, economics,
sychology, and sociology.

6. The term "natural sciences" refers to:
(A) earth sciences (B) life sciences (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
7. The term "physical sciences" does *not* include:
(A) physics (B) biology (C) mathematics (D) chemistry
28. Technology is defined as:
(A) social science (B) human behaviour (C) application of science (D) using computer
29. Social sciences include:
(A) astronomy (B) biology (C) geology (D) psychology
30. Human behaviour is studied under:
(A) social sciences (B) technology (C) natural sciences (D) physical sciences

III. Structure:

- Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D):

31. The term "civil engineering" is thought .... first used in 1750.
(A) to have been (B) to be (C) that it was (D) as it was
32. Our factory is considered .... one of the best in today's world.
(A) to have been (B) to be (C) that it was (D) as it was
33. The building has been designed ....
(A) by an architect (B) last year (C) last year by an architect (D) in Rome
34. "The mechanic is repairing the car" is best rewritten as "The car .... Repaired"
(A) is been (B) was been (C) is being (D) was being
35. How .... test tubes do you need for the experiment?
(A) many (B) much (C) far (D) long
36. What is the .... of this river?
(A) deep (B) height (C) depth (D) tall
37. How .... is this rectangle?
(A) wide (B) width (C) depth (D) deep
38. The number 'three million, one hundred thousand, six hundred and ten' is written as:
(A) 3,1000, 600,10 (B) 3, 1000, 610 (C) 3,100,610 (D) 300,100,610
39. This container .... two tonnes when empty.
(A) waits (B) is weighing (C) weights (D) weighs
40. Water .... at 100°C.
(A) boil (B) boiling (C) is boiling (D) boils
41. This mobile phone is 35 grams ....
(A) weight (B) weighty (C) in weight (D) weighs
42. This container .... 2m x 3m x 1m.
(A) weighs (B) measures (C) dimensions (D) deepens
43. What is the .... of this lake? – It is 10 meters deep.
(A) deepens (B) deepness (C) deep (D) depth
44. What is your height? – I'm 1.70 meters ....
(A) high (B) height (C) tall (D) tallness
45. The .... of the box is 6 kg.
(A) width (B) weight (C) length (D) depth
46. The number $1^{1}/_{2}$ is read as ....
(A) one and half (B) one and a half (C) one point fifty (D) one fifty
47. The number 0.5 is read as ....
(A) nought point five (B) oh point five (C) one half (D) a half

Answers of May 2011

Question	Ans	Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.	Q.	Ans.
1	(C)	13	(C)	25	(d)	37	(A)
2	(C)	14	(A)	26	(C)	38	(c)
3	(B)	15	(B)	27	(B)	39	(D)
4	(A)	16	(A)	28	(C)	40	(D)
5	(B)	17	(C)	29	(D)	41	(C)
6	(B)	18	(C)	30	(A)	42	(C)
7	(A)	19	(B)	31	(A)	43	(D)
8	(B)	20	(B)	32	(A)	44	(A)
9	(C)	21	(a)	33	(C)	45	(B)
10	(C)	22	(b)	34	(C)	46	(A)
11	(c)	23	(b)	35	(A)	47	(B)
12	(A)	24	(b)	36	(C)		

كتبة الصباح
مستندات وكمبيوتر
السرايات عبده باشا
هندسة ت /

(B), (C), or (D):

- CAD is the acronym for "computer-aided design". It means the use of computers in making and editing design drawings. CAD also allows such things as automatic testing of designs and multiple or animated three-dimensional views of designs. CAD systems are widely used in architecture, electronics, and engineering, for example in the motor-vehicle industry, where cars designed with the assistance of computers are now commonplace.

1. The word "CAD" is .... (A) an abbreviation (B) a short form (C) a borrowing (D) a coinage
2. CAD .... seeing objects moving. (A) prevents (B) permits (C) impedes (D) hinders
3. Cars are now commonly designed with the .... of computers.
   (A) use (B) importance (C) invention (D) help
4. CAD systems are not used in ....
   (A) motor-vehicles (B) architecture (C) project budgets (D) electronics

- Civil Engineering is the branch of engineering that is concerned with the construction of roads, bridges, airports, aqueducts, waterworks, tunnels, canals, irrigation works, and harbours. The term is thought to have been used for the first time by British engineer John Smeaton in about 1750 to distinguish civilian from military engineering projects. The professional organization in Britain is the Institution of Civil Engineers, which was founded in 1818. It publishes technical papers and arranges meetings to discuss them. Its first president was the celebrated builder of roads, bridges and canals, Thomas Telford.

5. Civil engineering is concerned with the construction of ....
   (A) spaceships (B) warships (C) gunboats (D) ports
6. The term is though to have been first used in the .... Century.
   (A) eighteenth (B) early seventeenth (C) mid seventeenth (D) late eighteenth
7. Civil engineering projects are opposed to .... engineering projects.
   (A) mechanical (B) electrical (C) military (D) architectural
8. The Institution of Civil Engineers, which was founded in 1818, publishes technical ....
   (A) newspapers (B) studies (C) reports (D) meetings
9. The first president of the Institution was a .... builder of roads, bridges and canals.
   (A) famous (B) brilliant (C) honoured (D) talented

- In a democracy public opinion is the engine that keeps the wheels turning. Although we elect officials to conduct our government's business and give them power to make decisions which affect our pocketbooks, our manner of living, and even our very survival, these men cannot exercise arbitrary power as is done in a dictatorship. They are restrained by the influence of public opinion- the very instrument that put them into office. If they stray too far from the desires of the mass of the people, counterforces begin to work. The most potent and obvious of these is threat of defeat in the next election, a factor always near the surface of a professional officeholder's mind.

10. *A democracy* as used in the passage (line 1) means.............
(A) freedom of opinion (B) the rule of the people (C) a democratic country (D) a free state
11. *If they stray too far from the desire s of the mass* means "if they .... people".
   (A) are isolated from (B) if they deviate from the needs of (C) neglect (D) look down at
12. In a democracy, people elect officials in order to ....
   (A) affect their lives (B) run the government affairs (C) do business (D) exercise power

لغة انجليزية

13. Politicians .... that they can be defeated in the next elections.
(A) never forget (B) always forget (C) never bear in mind (D) always ignore

14. Politicians take public opinion into consideration because it is the instrument that ....
(A) gave them power (B) empowered them (C) opposed them (D) gave them position

15. The phrase "the very instrument" means "the .... instrument".
(A) old (B) strong (C) similar (D) same

II. Vocabulary Building:

Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D):

16. COD: A. Cash on delivery B. Computer of development C. Computer over dynamics D. Collection of data
17. SOS: A. Save our souls B. Save our selves C. Save our spirits D. Save of Self
18. AKA: A. As correct as B, Also correct as C. Also known as D. As known as
19. DOB: A. Date of birth B. Day of birth C. Deal of budgets D. Depth of building
20. Radar: A. Radiation and radioactivity B. Radio detecting and ranging C. Radio detection and rangement D. Radiology and detection of anti-radios.
21.Sonar: A. Solar navigation and ranging B. Scientific navigation and ranging C. Sound navigation ranging D. Sun navigation ranging
22. UN: A. Union of Nation B. United States C. United Nations D. Unit of Nations
23. Lab: A. labricator B. laboratory C. lubricator D. labyrinth
24. Mike: A. microorganism B. microphone C. Michael D. microbiology
25. Bit: A. be in time B. bit by bit C. binary digit D. by digit

26 I don't like living in the midst of an .... city.
(A) historic (B) industrious (C) industrial (D) historical

27. It is a very .... machine. It saves on electricity.
(A) historic (B) economic (C) economical (D) cheap

28. The president delivered a .... speech yesterday.
(A) historic (B) industrious (C) industrial (D) historical

29. The study is about the .... effect of the war on the Gulf countries.
(A) historic (B) economic (C) economical (D) cheap

30. The Japanese people are very ....
(A) historic (B) industrious (C) industrial (D) historical

III. Structure:

Choose (A), (B), (C), or (D):

31. Their parents came .... car yesterday.
(A) by (B) in (C)on (D) with

32. If she .... Peter, he'll stay.
(A) asked (B) had asked (C) has asked (D) asks

33. What ....? Is she a lawyer?
(A) does she (B) she does (C) does she do (D) is she doing

34. As soon as I shut the front door I realised that I .... my key in the house.
(A) had left (B) have left (C) left (D) was leaving

35. I .... the car now.
(A) am not hearing (B) can't hearing (C) am not hear (D) can't hear

36. I asked him what
(A) did he read (B) was he reading (C) he was reading (D) he is reading

37. He had done that before, ... he?
(A) wouldn't (B) didn't (C) hadn't (D) done had

38. .... are famous for their cheese and butter.
(A) The Dutch people (B) The Dutches (C) The Dutch (D) Dutches

39. She got married ______ a rich businessman.
(A) from (B) with (C) to (D) for

40. If I .... harder, I would have got a higher mark.
(A) studied (B) have studied (C) had been studied (D) had studied

41. Our factory is well known .... its fine products.
(A) by (B) of (C) with (D) for

42. He got tired .... teaching poetry to uninterested students.
(A) from (B) of (C) in (D) for

43. Aren't you scared .... the consequences of your action?
(A) from (B) of (C) in (D) for

44. As you know, I am the chairman of the company. You are all directly responsible .... me
(A) at (B) for (C) to (D) by

45. Is smoking good .... the health?
(A) in (B) with (C) to (D) for

46. I think all that is missing is that you should be confident .... yourselves.
(A) in (B) with (C) of (D) for

47. I suppose he should be ashamed .... himself.
(A) from (B) of (C) in (D) for

48. The boy seemed to be totally indifferent .... his father's advice.
(A) to (B) from (C) than (D) with

49. Professor Thomson seemed very dissatisfied .... what they did.
(A) in (B) at (C) to (D) with

50. To tell you the truth, I am proud................ you.
(A) from (B) of (C) in (D)for

Choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) that best keeps the meaning of the sentence:

51. Tom wants to go to the club, but he can't because he has an exam tomorrow.
(A) If Tom will not have an exam tomorrow, he will go to the club.
(B) If Tom doesn't have an exam tomorrow, he will go to the club.
(C) If Tom didn't have an exam tomorrow, he would go to the club.
(D) If Tom weren't have an exam tomorrow, he would go to the club.

52. Mary wants to go to the cinema but she hasn't got enough time.
(A) Mary would go to the cinema if she had enough time.
(B) Mary wouldn't go to the cinema if she had enough time.
(C) Mary will go to the cinema if she had enough time.
(D) If Mary had enough time, she will go to the cinema.

53. I want to go for a walk today, but it's impossible because it's raining.
(A) I won't go for a walk unless it's raining.
(B) I won't go for a walk if it's raining.
(C) I would go for a walk if it were raining.
(D) I would go for a walk if it were not raining.

54. It is possible for me to answer these questions because I attended the lectures.
(A) If I hadn't attended the lectures, I wouldn't be able to answer these questions.
(B) If I hadn't attended the lectures, I wouldn't have been able to answer these questions.
(C) If I had attended the lectures, I wouldn't be able to answer these questions.
(D) If I had attended the lectures, I wouldn't been able to answer these questions.

55. The company could finish the project, but only because of the effort of Mr Holms.
(A) But for Mr Holms the company could not have finished the project.
(B) Had it been for Mr Holms the company could not finish the project.

(C) If it had been for Mr Holms the company could not have finished the project.
(D) Only for Mr Holms the company could not finish the project.

56. It is likely that the boiler was out of order.
(A) The boiler is likely to be out of order.
(B) The boiler was out of order, likely.
(C) The boiler is likely to have been out of order.
(D) The boiler is likely out of order.

57. It is believed that post-modern architecture began in the USA.
(A) Post-modern architecture is believed to begin in the USA.
(B) Post-modern architecture is believed that it began in the USA.
(C) Post-modern architecture is believed to begun in the USA.
(D) Post-modern architecture is believed to have begun in the USA.

ة الصباح
ستندات و كيوز
ر ابك عبده باشا
سف ت / ٧٥١٤٠١

58. They consider Egypt the cradle of civilization.
(A) Egypt is considered to be the cradle of civilization.
(B) Egypt is considered to have be the cradle of civilization.
(C) Egypt is considered to been the cradle of civilization.
(D) Egypt is considered to have been the cradle of civilization.

59. Experts estimate that the number of monuments in Cairo is approximately 400.
(A) The number of monuments in Cairo is estimated by experts to 400.
(B) The number of monuments in Cairo is estimated at about 400.
(C) The number of monuments in Cairo is estimated by about 400.
(D) The number of monuments in Cairo is estimated with about 400.

60. The ancient Egyptians built the Pyramids.
(A) The Pyramids were built.
(B) The Pyramids were built by the Ancient Egyptians.
(C) The Pyramids have been built.
(D) The Pyramids have been built by the Ancient Egyptians.

VI. Writing:

Write a short essay (2-3 paragraphs) on the advantages and disadvantages of the internet.

Answers of may 2010

1- (A) anabbreviation

2- (C) impedes

3- (D) help

4- (C) project budgets.

5- (D) ports

6- (C) mid seventeenth.

7- (C) military

8- (C) reports

9- (D) talented موهوبة

10- (A) freedom of opinion

11- (B)

12- (C)

13- (A)

14- (D)

15- (B)

16- (A)

17- (A)

18- (D)

19- (A)

20- (B)

21- (C)

22- (C)

23- (B)

24- (B)

25- (C)

26- (C)

27- (C)

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

28- (D)
29- (C)
30- (B)
31- (B)
32- (D)
33- (C)
34- (A)
35- (D)
36- (C)
37- (C)
38- (B)
39- (D)
40- (B)
41- (A)
42- (B)
43- (B)
44- (B)

45- (D)
46- (C)
47- (B)
48- (A)
49- (D)
50- (B)
51- (C)
52- (A)
53- (D)
54- (A)
55- (C)
56- (A)
57- (D)
58- (D)
59- (A)
60- (B)

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أمام كلية الهندسة ت/ [illegible]

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أمام كلية الهندسة ت/ [illegible]

VI- Writing:

Advantages of the Internet

The Internet provides opportunities galore, and can be used for a variety of things. Some of the things that you can do via the Internet are:

- *E-mail: E-mail is an online correspondence system. With e-mail you can send and receive instant electronic messages, which work like writing letters. Your messages are delivered instantly to people anywhere in the world, unlike traditional mail that takes a lot of time.*
- *Access Information: The Internet is a virtual treasure trove of information. Any kind of information on any topic under the sun is available on the Internet. The 'search engines' on the Internet can help you to find data on any subject that you need.*
- *Shopping: Along with getting information on the Internet, you can also shop online. There are many online stores and sites that can be used to look for products as well as buy them using your credit card. You do not need to leave your house and can do all your shopping from the convenience of your home.*
- *Downloading Software: This is one of the most happening and fun things to do via the Internet. You can download innumerable, games, music, videos, movies, and a host of other entertainment software from the Internet, most of which are free.*

Disadvantages of the Internet

There are certain cons and dangers relating to the use of Internet that can be summarized as:

- Personal Information: If you use the Internet, your personal information such as your name, address, etc. can be accessed by other people. If you use a credit card to shop online, then your credit card information can also be 'stolen' which could be akin to giving someone a blank check.
- Pornography: This is a very serious issue concerning the Internet, especially when it comes to young children. There are thousands of pornographic sites on the Internet that can be easily found and can be a detriment to letting children use the Internet.
- Spamming: This refers to sending unsolicited e-mails in bulk, which serve no purpose and unnecessarily clog up the entire system.

Such illegal activities are frustrating for all Internet users, and so instead of just ignoring it, we should make an effort to try and stop these activities so that using the Internet can become that much safer. That said, the advantages of the Internet far outweigh the disadvantages, and millions of people each day benefit from using the Internet for work and for pleasure.

Ain Shams University
Faculty of Engineering
Department of –Engineering physics &mathematics

Degree: (B.Sc.)
Year/Specialization: 1st
Course Title: English
Course Code:

Examination Date: May 25th 2008
Examination Period: 2 hours
No. of Pages: (2) Page
Total Marks: 50 Marks

Answer the following questions:

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions: (16 marks)

Industrial engineering is a branch of engineering that concerns the development, improvement, implementation and evaluation of integrated systems of people, money, knowledge, information, equipment, energy, material and process. Industrial engineering draws upon the principles and methods of engineering analysis and synthesis, as well as mathematical, physical and social sciences, together with the principles and methods of engineering analysis and design, to specify, predict and evaluate the results to be obtained from such systems. In lean manufacturing systems, Industrial engineers work to eliminate wastes of time, money, materials, energy, and other resources.

Industrial engineering is also known as operations management, systems engineering, production engineering, manufacturing engineering or manufacturing systems engineering; a distinction that seems to depend on the viewpoint or motives of the user. Recruiters or educational establishments use the names to differentiate themselves from others. In healthcare, industrial engineers are more commonly known as management engineers or health systems engineers.

1- What name do some doctors apply to industrial engineers? (2 marks)
2- What do engineers try to achieve in manufacturing systems? (2 marks)
3- What is the factor that determines the name given to industrial engineering? (2 marks)
4- Why do educational institutions use industrial engineers? (2 marks)
5- Find words or expressions in the passage that mean:
a) makes use of (2 marks)
b) application (2 marks)
c) get rid of (2 marks)
d) distinguish (2 marks)

II. Choose a), b) or c). (20 marks, 2 marks each)

1- In the field of management and engineering, R&D stands for
a) Refreshment and development
b) Regulation and development
c) Research and development

2- Companies that spend more money on the upgrading of their products are called
a) profitable
b) R&D intensive
c) Productive

3- Electrical Engineering ………… Many fields
a) breaks into
b) branches into
c) breaches into

4- In good universities, students have ………… experience of scientific research.
a) hats-on
b) hands-on
c) heads-on

5- ………… is the exclusive right give n by a government to make, use and sell an invention for a limited number of years.
a) permission
b) provision
c) patent

6- one important factor by which a country is judged to care for the scientific reseach is the number of scientific ……………that a country produces.
a) newspapers
b) tabloids
c) publications

7- To save time and money companies now bring together representatives from different department s in the company to achieve greater ……………. communication.
a) cross-functional
b) cross-cultural
c) cross-national

8- By the end of his life, Raymond Lowey's designs had ……………. all applications of modern industrial design.
a) grouped
b) encompassed
c) concluded

9- For decades, his designs had ………….. America's lifestyle.
a) infiltrated
b) immersed
c) permeated

10- Electrical engineering is the most ………….. branch of engineering
a) intense
b) diverse
c) perverse

III. Choose the correct form of the verb (12 marks, 1 mark each)

1- The conference was very successful. The seminars and talks (were/had been) extrememly interesting and it was obvious that all the speakers (had prepared/prepared) their material very thoroughly. Everyone agreed that this should become an annual event.

2- There were however a number of administrative problems. When (arrived/had arrived), we (discovered/ had discovered) that the hotel manager (resereved/had resreved) the wrong room for us and therefore we (did not have/had not had) enough space. Unfortunately, he could not let us have the larger room because he (gave/had given) it to another group, even bigger than ours.

3- He (also misunderstood/ had also minunderstood) the letter explaining what food we (required/had required). In fact we (suspected/had suscpeted) that he (lost/ had lost) the letter. We (do/did) not recommend using this hotel again.

Best Wishes

Examination Committee

Final Exam 28th May 2008

English for Engineerings

Question ①:-

قبل الكل هنترجم القطعة المعطاة

"تعد الصناعة الهندسية فرع من الهندسة التي تشغل التطوير والتحسين والتمثيل و تقييم للأنظمة المتكاملة للناس ، المال ، المعرفة ، المعلومات ، المعدات ، الطاقة ، المواد والعملية.

الصناعة الهندسية تهتم بالمبادئ والطرق الهندسية عن طريق التحليل والتركيب فضلاً عن الرياضية ، والعلمي ، العلوم الاجتماعية

← كل هذا مع مبادئ وطرق الهندسة التحليلية والتصميمية لتحديد ، التوقع ، لتقييم الناتج الذي نحصل عليه من كل هذه الأنظمة

→ lean اللحام

← في أنظمة تصنيع اللحام المهندسين الصناعيين يسعوا للحذف الفاقد في الوقت ، المال ، المواد ، الطاقة ، الموارد الآخرى

← تُعرف الصناعة الهندسية أيضاً بإدارة العمليات ، هندسة النظم ، هندسة الإنتاج ، هندسة التصنيع أو هندسة أنظمة التصنيع

← الفرق الذي يبدو أنه يعتمد على وجهة النظر أو الدوافع لم تقدم

← المؤسسات التعليمية أو المهنية تستخدم الأسماء لتفريقهم أنفسهم عن بعض.

← في الرعاية الصحية المهندسين الصناعيين يسمون بـ مهندسين الإدارة أو مهندسين أنظمة الصحة.

تصوير مستندات و كمبيوتر
١٤ ش السرايات عبده باشا
امام كلية الهندسة ت/ [illegible]

Now, Questions time:-

1 Some doctors more Commonly apply the name management engineers or health systems engineers to industerial engineers.

2 Engineers try to eliminate wastes of time, money, materials, energy, and other resources in manufacturing systems.

3 The main factor that determines the name given to industerial engineers is the view point or motives of the user.

4 Educational institutions use industerial engineers to specify, predict and evaluate the results of engineering analysis and synthesis.

5 a) make use of ≡ eliminate wastes of استغل

b) application ≡ implementation التطبيق

c) get rid of ≡ eliminate خلص - يقلل

d) distinguish ≡ differentiate يُميز

Question ②:-

1- c) Research and Development

2- b) R&D intensive

3- b) branches into

4- b) hands-on

5-) c) patent براءة الاختراع

6- c) publication النشر

7- a) Cross-functional

8- b) encompassed أحاط

9- c) permeated متخلل

10- b) diverse متنوع

Question ③

1- were, had prepared

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2- arrived, discovered, had reserved, did not have, had given.

3- also misunderstood, had required, suspected, had lost, do.

End of Answers :)

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English In Context
An English Language Course

■ Course Contents :-

This year the course consists of two part

i- Passages & Grammer

ii- Technical English

سنذكر من الكتاب أرقام الصفحات والموضوعات الخاصة بالامتحان
ذاكرها وهي كالتالي :-

i- Passages & Grammer :-

a-) Units :

unit ① : Borrowing in Language book P.

unit ② : Engineering book p. 11

unit ⑥ : Public opinion book p. 61

b-) Grammer :

1- subject Verb Agreement

2- Acronymy

الاختصارات = Abbriviations

3- clipping

تقصير الكلمات

(1-, 2-, 3-) ⟹ book P. 8 ⟶ 18

4- Blending

توصيل الكلمات ببعضها واختصارها

⟶ book P. 28 ⟶ 31

ii- Technical English

book P. 79 ⟶ 89

P. 114 ⟶ 123

V.I.P :-

The following pages will take our Concern:

① book P. 223 ⟶ 238

② book P. 187 ⟶ 209

③ book P. 218 ⟶ 230

In addition to :-

Pages: 51, 83, 88, 97, 98 and 122

i- Passages & Grammer

1 Borrowing in Language:- الاستعارة في اللغة

Notes from passage:-

* One may borrow money from a friend, borrow book from a public library مكتبة عامة ------- etc.

* Borrowing is not Confined to people ليس مقتصر على الناس it's also Common that one language borrows words from other languages.

* Main difference between language borrowing and ordinary borrowing, when one language borrows a word from another, it doesn't return لا تقوم بارجاع what has been borrowed.

* The recognition ادراك of superior Values in other Cultures Called "Cultural exchange".

Answers of some Question from passage:-

1- what's the diff. bet. borrowing in language &

borrowing in everyday life?

Ans:- أقرأ الكلام ١ بالبعد

2- What is meant by Cultural exchange?

Ans:- أقرأ الكلام ١ بالبعد

3- When did the English language borrow most of its French-origin words?

Ans:- After proving the good french language.

4- What are some words that English borrowed from Alabic?

Ans:- Algebra, alchemy, alkali, cipher and Zenith.

* * *

Test ①: ON Passage (Answers)

1-) B. the viking Invasion انتراك - غزو

2-) A. Piano 3-) B. sugar

4-) B. the highest number

5-) A. a kind of fruit نوع من الفاكهة

6-) B. the name of a kind of Cotton fabric

7-) B. religion الدين 8-) C. Middle Ages العصور الوسطى

9-) D. that if a nation feels تشعر that another is more advanced متقدمة, it will borrow words from it.

10-) C. Latin was the language of the church and the government.

---

2 Engineering :- الهندسة

Notes from passage :-

* Engineering refers to the application of science to the design, construction, and maintenance of works, machinery, roads, railways, bridges, harbour installations, engines, ships, ----- etc

* The main divisions أقسام of engineering are :-

- Aerospace الطيران - chemical - civil - Electrical
- Electronic - gas - marine - materials
- Mechanical - Mining التعدين - Production - Radio
- structural

Questions:-

▨ put T-true or F-false:-

1- Engineering is a theoritical science. (F)

2- Building vessels بناء ، سفن is part of engineering (T)

3- It's impossible to practise engineering without a university degree (F)

4- There are at least 13 main divisions of engineering. (T)

5- The job of an engineer is confined to designing and construction. (F)

~~~

Test ③ :- ON passage (Answers)

1-) B- port facilities تسهيلات ميناء

2-) B- a skilled craftsman or mechanic.

3-) B. a system where young boys work without pay at a mechanic's workshop.

4-) B. aircraft and spacecraft.
~~~

5-) D. Sending electricity from one place to another.

6-) D. television

7-) C. one needs neither a university degree nor apprenticeship.

8-) A. Mechanical engineering.

9-) B. Produced mainly by Britain.

10-) B. digging into the earth for minerals.
هو الحفر في الأرض بحثاً عن المعادن التي في باطنها.

---

3 CAD :-

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Notes from passage :-

* CAD ≡ Computer-Aided Design
التصميم بمساعدة الكمبيوتر

* It means the use of Computers in making and editing تعـ design drawings.

* CAD systems are widely used in architecture, electronics and engineering.

Questions

تصـــوير مستندات و كمبيوتر
١٤ ش السرايات عبده باشا
امام كلية الهندسة ت / ٢٠٥٤٤٠٩٧٨

1 - What are some applications of CAD systems?

Ans:- اقرأ (اجابة) ، ب N.

---

2 - Does the use of CAD system allow seeing objects moving?

Ans:- Yes, three-dimensional views of designs.

---

5 Civil Engineering:- الهندسة المدنية

Notes from passage:-

- Civil engineering is the branch of engineering that is concerned with the construction of roads, bridges, airports, harbours موانئ, ----- etc.
- This term have been used for the 1st time by British engineer "John Smeaton".
- He distinguished it about 1750 from military engineering projects.

Questions

Question

1- Who was the 1st president of the Institution of Civil Engineers?

Ans:- Thomas Telford.

2- What was the term "Civil engineering" original employed for?

Ans:- Military engineering projects.

4- How many branches of Civil engineering are referred to in the passage?

Ans:- 11 branch

---

5 Expectations & Economy:- الاقتصاد و التوقعات

Notes from passage:-

* Expectations play a major role دور in economic change. If enough people think something is going to happen it will happen.

* Expectations are particularly important for inflation. التضخم

* The inflation is so hard to get rid of once it has taken hold.

* —— * —— * —— * —— *

Test ⑥ :-

ON passage (Answers)

1-) b- they may reduce their good & services.

2-) C- Can lead to a slump and unemployment.

3-) C- a time when one is in need of money.

4-) b- a rapid increase in prices is expected.

5-) C- expected متوقعة

6-) C- depression ركود وكآبة

7-) C- Expectations and Economy.

8-) C-) play a more important role for inflation than for unemployment.

9-) B- they save more money.

10-) D- Cutting back orders on new equipment.

"Grammar"

1- Phrasal Verbs :- " أفعال مصحوبة بحرف جر "

Blow up	= explode	ينفجر
Bring out	= Cause	يسبب
Bring up	= rear	يربي
Calm somebody down	= pacify	يهدأ
Come in	= enter	يدخل
Cut down on	= reduce	يقلل
Find out about	= discover	يكتشف
Get down	= descend	ينزل
Grown up	= adults	البالغين
Have on	= wear	يرتدى
Hold somebody up	= delay somebody	يؤخر
Look forward to	= eagerly expect	يتطلع إلى
Pick out	= select	يختار
Pick somebody up	= collect somebody	يوصل بالسيارة
Point out	= identify	يحدد
Point to / at	= show	يبين – يشير إلى
Put off	= postpone	يؤجل
Put off / out	= extinguish	يطفئ

الصباح

Put out with	= endure	يتحمل
Show somebody up	= make somebody look silly	يسخر من
Show up	= arrive	يصل
Take off	= remove	يزيل - ينزع
Talk part in	= participate	يشارك فى
Take over	= assume control of	يتولى المسؤلية
Turn back	= return	يعود
Wrap it up	= make into parcel	يلف
Be attached to		مرتبط
Be ashamed of		خجلان من (خطأ فعله)
Dress in		مرتدى
Fed up with		متضايق من
Similar to		متشابه لـ
Interested in		مهتم بـ
Successful in		ناجح فى
Related to		متعلق بـ
Proud of		فخور بـ
Keen on		يهتم بـ
Nervous of / about		عصبى / بخصوص
Shy of		خجلان معه (طابع فى الشخصية)

الصباح

Verb + to + INF.

forbid	يمنع	advise	ينصح
learn	يتعلم	agree	يوافق
manage	يقدر على	allow	يسمح
order	يأمر	ask	يسأل
promise	يوعد	dare	يجرؤ ان
want	يريد أن	direct	يوجه
warn	يحذر	fail	يفشل
wish	يتمنى		

الصباح

Verbs + Verb + ing.

avoid	يتجنب	fancy	يتخيل
delay	يؤجل	imagine	يتخيل
deny	ينكر	risk	يخاطر
dislike	يكره	keep	يظل
resist	يقاوم	mind	يمانع
enjoy	يتمتع	miss	يفتقد
face	يواجه	prevent	يمنع
Suggest	يقترح		

الصباح

What comes after The Verb?

١- يأتى بعد الفعل " help" مصدر بدون to أو to ثم المصدر.

- A dictionary helps me look up / to look up new words.

٢- يأتى بعد الفعل " explain" الشئ المراد توضيحه ثم to ثم الشخص الذى يريد توضيح الشئ له.

Explain + شئ + to + شئ

- Could you explain this idea to me?

٣- يأتى بعد الفعل " hear" مفعول ثم الفعل ينتهى بـ ing فى المعلوم.

hear + مفعول + فعل + ing

- I heard the maid singing in the kitchen?

٤- الأفعال " lit – make " يأتى بعدها مصدر صريح بدون to فى المعلوم.

Let , make + مفعول + مصدر بدون to

- He let me use his extra per.
- Father make me study all night.

- وفى المجهول يأتى بعد الفعل " make" to ثم المصدر.

(Is) made + to + المصدر

- I was made to study all night.

٥- نستخدم " I hope so" لمنع التكرار عندما نتفق مع الشخص على نفسه الأمنية.

- I hope you will be here at six.
- Yes, I hope so.

٦- إذا انتهت الجملة بـ " I hope to " فإنها تعنى شئ نتمنى تحقيقه.

- You started to concentrate.
- Yes, I hope to.

٧- أما إذا كانت انتهت الجملة بـ " I hope not " فإنها تعنى انه شئ لا نتمناه.

- It will be very crowded.
- I hope not.

٨- إذا جاءت جملة بعد الفعل " suggest " فإن الفعل يكون في المصدر بدون to مع جميع الضمائر.

suggest + فاعل + to مصدر بدون

- I suggest she join our journey.

- ويأتى بعد " suggest " الفعل مضافاً إلية " ing " إذا لم يوجد فاعل.

- He suggest going to the cinema.

٩- يمكن أن تنتهى الجملة بـ " I want to " للرد على سؤال به نفس الفعل ولمنع التكرار

- Do you want to go on a picnic with us?
- Yes, i want to.

Do → repairs. Home work. Research. Favors. Washing.
An exercise. The shopping. Gardening. Discount.
Steps. Damage. A degree. Business. Cooking.
A survey. Better turn. A report. Sport. A project.
One's best. Utmost.

Make → A discovery. A mistake. Decision. Troubles. Sense.
Criticism. Chaise. Profit. Friends. Noise. Dress.
Suggestion. A compliant. Tea. A Promise. Less.
A drink. Phone Call. An Announcement. Somebody.
angry. A move. Somebody bank rapt.

Have → A Meal. A drink. A look. A wash. A problem. A answer breakdown . Lecutre. Row. In Fluence. Laugh. never. Fit. interview. Miscarriage. A part. A rest. nap. effect. bath. breakfast. accident. A baby.

Take → Step. It easy. nap. A look. A dvice. Degree. Side . medicine. notes. decision. photos. exercise. A advantage. drugs. An exam. A test. A risk. An action. responsibility. pills. pictures.

i- Grammer

① Subject Verb Agreement

- هو اتفاق الفعل مع الفاعل في الجملة

يعني:

* لو الفاعل مفرد ⟸ يكون الفعل مفرد

* ~ ~ جمع ⟸ ~ ~ جمع

* نضع الحرف "s" في نهاية الأفعال عندما يكون يدل على اسم مفرد في الجملة.

☐ Some Important Notes :-

1. Two or more subjects joined by "and" are plural (جمع), even if both are singular مفرد.

⟵ يعني الفاعلين لو مربوطين بـ and نعتبرهم جمع حتى لو كانوا مفردين.

ex:- Karim and Soha are Coming

---

2. the following expressions are not regarded as Conjunctions روابط but as prepossitions.

then, they don't make a singular subject plural.

- as well as
- togther with
- along with
- in addition to

ex

The chairman, as well as the directors was considered responsible for the losses.

BUT

If you really mean and, use "and" rather than any of the above to avoid confusion.

يعني لو انت قصدك كلمة "و" جمع :- استخدم and فوراً
وذلك لعدم الخلط.

ex

The chairman and the directors were considered responsible for the losses.

---

3 When 2 or more elements composing تكوين the subject form a single idea or refer to a single entity, they take a singular verb.

ex:- Cheese and lettuce is his favourite sandwich.

---

4 "Each & every" before a compound subject require a singular verb. فعل مفرد

---

5 "Each" after a compound subject can take a singular or a plural verb.

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6 With "or" ~~or~~ or "nor", the verb agrees with the nearest subject.

(على حسب نوع أقرب فاعل)

---

7 The verb after "all" depends on the noun "all" refers to. If it's singular (uncountable e.g. all the device, all the sugar) ⟹ takes singular verb

If it's plural (e.g. all the people, all the streets) ⟹ takes plural verb.

---

8 "A number of" means some ⟹ takes "plural verb"

مكتبة الصباح
تصوير مستندات و كمبيوتر
١٤ ش السرايات عبده باشا
امام كلية الهندسة / [illegible]

But "The number of" is singular.

---

9 With Collective nouns (e.g. team), the number of the verb depends on the meaning.

↳ if one refers to the meaning as one entity, a singular verb is used.

↳ if the references is to a group of individuals a plural verb is used.

Examples :-

- The team is playing well. (as a whole)
- The team are having a free tour of the city. (individually)

✳ خلي بالك QU ممكن تيجي بيها عشان سؤال الـ MCQ (الاختيارات)

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② Acronymy اختصارات الكلمات

- Acronymy refers to the process of making words from the initial letters or syllables مقاطع of words in phrase.

مكتبة الصباح
تصوير مستندات وكمبيوتر
١٤ ش السرايات عبده باشا
كلية الهندسة / [illegible]

- Some common acronyms :-

Acronym	Meaning of it
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural organization.
UNICF	United Nations International Children's Fund

NATO	North Atlantic Treaty organization
Radar	Radio detecting and ranging
Sonar	Sound navigation ranging
BBC	British BroadCasting Corporation
VIP	Very Important Person
SOS	Save our Souls
IOU	I owe You
DVD	Digital Video Drive
CD	Compact Disk قرص مضغوط
OK	All Correct
IT	Information Technology
WWW	World Wide Web
PC	Personal Computer
AI	Artificial Intelligince الذكاء الاصطناعي

مكتبة الصباح
مصور مستندات و كمبيوتر
١٤ ش السرايات عبده باشا
امام كلية الهندسة ت / ٢٨٥٤٤٠١

(**) Applications:-

(1) clipping القص (2) Blending التقصير

1 Clipping:-

- Acronymy is different from clipping, where one part of a word is omitted. أ جزئه

Examples:-

(i-) Omit initial part:- حذف الجزء الأول

- Telephone : phone
- Omnibus : bus
- Aeroplane : plane.

(ii-) Omit the final part:- احذف الجزء الأخير

- Advertisment : ad
- Laboratory : Lab
- Examination: Exam
- Mathematics : Math

(iii-) There are a few cases where the word is cut initially & finally such as:-

- Influenza : flu
- Refrigerator : fridge

- Some clipped forms are less dignified. They are usually associated with school & college jargon:

* Professor: prof. * Literature: lit

* Gymnasium: Gym.

Exercise solution P.18 in book

- intercom ⇒ intercommunication
- Math ⇒ Mathematics
- Memo ⇒ Memory - Bike ⟹ Bicycle.

---

2 Blending:-

- It is common practice in English language to make a new word by joining parts of two words.

Examples

- Brunch (from breakfast & lunch)
- Smog (from smoke & fog)

- CamCorder (from Camera & recorder)
- bit (from binary & digit)
- Contraception (from Contra & Conception)

Exercise Solution P. 28 in book

- Modem → Modulator - Demodulator
- transistor → transfer - resistor
- motel → Motor - hotel
- hi-fi → High - fidelity
- Medicare → Medical - Care.
- Cabulance → Care - Ambulance.

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أمام كلية الهندسة ت / [illegible]